Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Great Eastern

The steamship Great Eastern, Capt. Thoms, arrived at this port on Saurday. She left Aford Haven on the 1st inst., and brings nimety sengers. It is understood that she will be ered for sale to our Government, to be used as a meport ship, but will accent a charter. The Great stern brings no European files.

At homeward bound American vessels have insured at four guiness, covering the war ik.

gathe British House of Commons, on the 30th

L. Mr. Gazony had perspend for a fertuight

a motion relative to the recognition of the conbrings of the Southern States. Southern Commissioners had reached Eng-

thes case one uping Wednessey, we sid 000 on including H 000 to specialsyes and experience. However & do record as a leave of \$4 per since Foca's market, the market desing questions. a endy.

be advices from Manchester are favirable, the rice being quies, with Birth transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREAFTUVE MARKET.... The weather treas favorable for crops. Measure Richardson, size & Co. quote flour very duty and denined per farrel; wheat is dull, but steady; corn y dull, and freely effered at a signs decline.

War Movements, &c. Large force in Washington.

FECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Washington, May 12 .- Thirty-one thousand was are now concentrated in the mational capi-Religious services were held and attended by

The city is entirely quiet, the weather delightful, ad although energe ic preparations are going to sleepless direction of the central authority of to military and naval departments at Washington, hers is no anticipation of any military movement rem this point,

Another Proclamation, &c.

Washington, May II.-The President has Washington, May II.—The President has seed a proclamation, setting forth that insurrective exists in the State of Foorda, by which the lives, liberty and priperty of loyal citizens are enlangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties. The President directs the commander of the forces of the United States on the Foorda coast to permit no person to exercise any office of authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be unconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of habbas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the U.S. fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

remove from the vicinity of the U.S. fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals via the 21st of May, for the remainder of the stock of the United States, issued under the act of Edwardy, amounting to the millions of dollars.

The Petersburgh Express, of the 9th inst., says The Fetersourch Express, of the vin inst., says that a Federal steam tug has been crushing in the vicinity of Goucester Point, York river, Virginia, but being fired on by a Virginia battery at that place, left the river.

Southern troops continue to arrive at Petersburgh and Lynchburgh.

Important from Washington.

Washington, May 12'-Messrs. GALLATAN & Law, from the New York Chamber of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary CHASE, on Friday, about the new loan ; and yesterday the Secretary invited offers for the \$9,000,000, undisposed of er the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. This call requires ten days advertisement only. It is understood that the Secretary, house authorized to reject offers below par and resort to Treasury notes, will accept all offers at or sbout the current market rate, and not resort to Treasury notes, held after the expiration of the 80 days advertisement for the balance of the loan, my \$14,000,000, under the act of last June. Among the latest arrivals of troops here, is the

Four companies of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment repaired to the Relay House last night. The preparations having been completed for an effectual biceade of the Virginia waters, Captain 15 days fer all vessels to leave the ports of that state, either w th er without cargoes, Several of the foreign Ministers, and some of our own countrymen have asked for an extension of the time, but

this, in every case, has been refused. The order will be adhered to impartially. as Union men, have been denied the privilege of forwarding locomotives to Tennessee, for the reason, among others, that such necessary railroad machinery might be used in the transportation of troops. The Government also takes care hat coal, desirable for steam purposes, shall not

transported to the disloyal states-Information having reached the Navy Department late last night, that several small vessels had ben fired at from the Virginia shore, and an effort made to detain them by the Alexandria authorides, in order that their cargoes of fish, instead of being brought to Washington, might be secured for the use of the secession troops, the Secretary has promptly ordered the steamer Pawnee to stop the inwiess preceedings.

In addition to the national vessels, about twenty ermed steamers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been, or are being put in readiness for blockading purposes.

Information has been received that enlistments

for the increase of personnel of the Navy are so successful, that the necessary number will soon be

The Secretary of War is assiduous in hurrying forward the measures of blockade, and informs his friends that by this time Charleston and the Savannah River experience its effects. The Niagara and other vessels will similarly operate at New Orleans, A number of naval officers, including captains who during a panic, resigned their commissions, have applied to be reinstated, but these appeals have been and will continue to be disregarded. Some of the officers who long since retired honors bly to private pursuits, but recent'y offered their rvices to the Government, have been placed on duty as second Lieutenants, as no higher station, under the present circumstances, can now be as-

signed them. The earnest effort of the Navy Devit, is to make the blockade effectual within the scortest possible time. The War Department is equally busy, a vast amount of work being performed, day and night, by Secretary Cameron and chief clerk Sandenson with their experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Lieut. General Scorr, Adjutant General

THOMAS, and other military gentlemen. Each regiment of infantry under the new call will consist of ten companies, with a min mum aggregate 886, or a maximum aggregate of 1.646 officere and men. The cavalry regiment will consist of four, five, or six squadrons; each squadron of two companies, with a minimum aggregate of 79, or a maximum aggregate of 95 officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company commis-sioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the state furnishing it, and the non-commission ed officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain; afterwards by the colonel, on the recommendation of the captain. The field officers will be appointed by the Governor of the state which furnishes the regiment. The general organization provides for three divisions, of from three to four Brigades. The Brigadier General and assistants are to be appointed by the President, as also the Major Genral of each division. Two thirds of the company officers are to be appointed at the commencemen of the organization of each regiment and the remaining one third when the regiment shall have its full complement of men will be appointed, to be taken from among the sergeants on the recommendation of the Colonel. The regiment is to be approved by the General commanding the Brig-

After the completion of the organization of the regiment, one-haif of all the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or therwise, will be appointed as a vove from the ranks. The corporals will be taken from the prirates, the sergeants from the corporals, the firm sergeants from the other sergeants, by the espeais,

and the regimental pop-commissioned staff from

the sergeants of the regiments, by the co one!. A pan of erganization has also been prepared for the increase of the force of the regular army, as directed by the President. A promotion from the range, similar to that relative to the volunteers, is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments; three hattallocs can't of outsiry; one

Annapoles, Md., May 11.—The agent in charge of the Wissas Sesain gun testifies on examination, that he was to his way to Harpe, 's Perry, and not accept unit to practice at long range, as stated by a Bulsmare pages. The gun new guards the

by a Businers paper. The gun new guards the vadues at the R stay H once.

General Berners is here today.

The steamship Empire City has arrived with the remainder of the Thirt ent. Regiment of New York. He relieves today the 5th Regiment of New York, who are guarding the railroad from Aonapolius to Budensburgh.

Major Starpont of the Sixth Regiment of New York expected; an attack on Camp Butler on the night before last, a suspicious company known as the States' Rights exvalry, having paraded the same day within four miles. The Major has obtained the names of all but three. He refused prefered aid from headquarters.

A large number of transports are to sail for Perryville.

A large number of transports are to sail for Perryville.

Considerable cotton has secumulated at Old
Point Comfort, which has been taken from the
decks of the rebel vessels.

The Maryland contingent of Federal troops will
be called out immediately after the adjournment of
the Legislature. There irre volunteers enough already to fill the four regiments. This is beyond
a question.

Senator Coorez will probably be made a Briga-dier General.

Annapolis, May 12.—General Butler, with 50 men and two pieces of Captain Varian's battery, left this afternoon on the propellor J. S. Shriver for important and secret service in the direction of

important and secret service in the direction of Biltimore.
The body of John Murrhy, of the 69th New York Regiment, who drowned nimself April 24th, picked up by fishermen two days ago, was carried to Washington today. Murrhy became insane on the steamer James Adeer from sheer suffocation.

A messenger of Gov. House to Gov. Luthurs has returned from Redmond, and says the Virginians expected 30,000 confederate troops by Thursday last. The Union men here are indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebels from Harper's Perry toward the Relay House is feared by many of the test judges of military affairs.

The Virginian army must soon fight or disperse.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.—Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of firing on the crowd of spectators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, brickbats and other missiles were kurled at the volunteers, smashing their muskets, breaking their limbs and otherwise wounding them while others assert the contrary.

A respectable citizen, who stood a few feet behind the troops when they fred, states positively that no rocks were thrown and no pistois fired by the crowd, and that the only provication given was abusive threats launched at the Germans.

The troops engaged in the capture of Cump Jackson were the Second, Third and Fourth Ragiments of U. S. Volunteers under Colonels Blank, Bginners, Storik and Surpiners, and the Third and Fourth Regiments of the U. S. Revenue Corps, formerly of the Home Guard, under command of Colonels McNaal and Brown. Capt. Lyon was seriously but n.t dangerously kicked by a horse in the camp grounds. the camp grounds.

The U. S troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all the equipage, tents, provisions,

The Pacific and North Missouri Railroad, are occupied by volunteers.
General Friedr with his staff and all the state troops are in the Arsenal.

Hon. John How at d Col. Robert Campbell have received a note from General Friedr, which has been distributed in the city in extras, expressly entreating him and the friends of the State Militia, now held prisoners of war in the Arsenal to abstain from any demonstration, staing that their asfets.

from any demonstration, stating that their safety depends upon quietness in the city, and that any riotous proceedings would arouse the populace in the lower wards and result disastrously to the city

and them.

Reports of insubordination in the Arsenal are credited and fears are entertained for the lives of the state troops, should disturbances occur in the city.

General Harrey has arrived and taken command of the United States forces.

Captain Lyon will start for Washington temore-

w. The following additional names of the killed The following additional names of the killed have been ascertained: CASPER H. GLENNERGOOD, JOHN H. SWEIKHART, JOHN WATHER, P. DOAN, J. J. JONES, of POTTAGE C., Ohio, L. CARL, CHRETAN DEAN, Mrs. MACAULET, Mrs. CHAPMAN, F. D. ALLEN and two boys, named FUNDOWER and LISSING.

Dr. B. SANDERSON was stabled last night in a drinking saloon, by Judge Buckner. Both are preminent citizens. The difficulty grew out of the Camp Jackson affair. Buckner gave himself up, and was lodged in jail. Sandersson received three wounds in the stomach, and each is regarded as fatal.

St. Louis, May 11, 10 P. M.—General

St. Louis, May 11, 10 P. M.—General Facen's brigade was released from the arsecal this evening. The officers were liberated on their pa-role of honor, and the men took an oath not to bear arms against the United States during the present

Arms against the United redence that the Pederal troops had gone to Jefferson City to take Governor Jacasos prisoner as I disperse the state legislature, Gronor R. Tavion, President of the road, authoritatively contradicts the rumor. He says that the troops at the Pacific Railroad depot are simply stationed there to see that no munitions of war stransfer end to or from the city, and that the officers disclaim any interference with the management of the road, and that the trains will run regularly. The Governor, however, has caused one span of

Two regiments of the Home Guards, are patrolling the streets to preserve order, and about men are stationed about the Demograt office. new falling.

A large body of troops came down on the Alton and Chewoo Ksilroad this afternoon, and passed on to Bellev.ke, Illinois, about twelve miles from here.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 11.—By an arrival from Old bint we learn that that post is now fully prepared

Point we learn that that post is now fully prejared to resist any stack.

The Cumberiand, Pawnes, Montecello, Harriet Lane and Yankee were off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade.

The stevener Yankee pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York River, but after proceeding a short distance was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return.

The steamers Philadelphia, Baltimore, Powhattin and Mount Vernon, of the Acquia Creek line, seconly seized by the Federal Government, are cruising on the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Bouthern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Ababana regiment of 1,100 men, and 80 cadets of the same state, had just arrived and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk.

The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk harbor; one on Crune Island; one at Sandy Point; one at the Hospital; one on near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs, three miles from the Hospital

The steamer Ben De Ford sails hence this afternoon for Boston. Among her passengers are three of the Massachusetts troops who were attacked by the mob on the 19th of April, viz: Sergeant Ams, Corporal Tyles, and private Cours. The latter is recovering from a gun shot wound in the thigh.

From Wheeling.

delegate to the Convention, and they are continually striving. There was an impromit gathering in front of the Madure House last night. Specifies were made by Jone S. Cantum and Frank Pustrons. The speakers took determined grounds and favored at immediate separatin from the state. They we we received with great enthusiasm.

From Chicago. Chicago, May 11—The Evening Journal says: we have reliable information by a gentleana direct from Memphis, to the effect that there is a large bo-dy of recein at and about Memphis. The exact num-ber is not known, but is generally estimated at 20,000, Respectable citizens of Memphis do not sym-nathize with them. Sides are kost constantiaber is not known, but is generally estimated at 36,000. Respectable citizens of Memphis do not sym-pathize with them. Spies are kept constantly, watching the military operation at the North. On four separate occasions they have menned and armed steamers for an attack on Cairo, but before they started intelligence was received that made those in command deem it safe to defer the enter-prise. Its informant says that the rebels are so impatient for a fight, that they threaten to start off on their own account, if not led soon to the field,

From Albany. Albany, May 11.—The official order for the election for field officers in Col KERRIGAN'S regiment a issued today.

An order for the inspection of Col. Sugran's regi-

is issued today.

An order for the inspection of Col. Suppan's regiment will be issued.

There has recently been a change of officers in the Bark of Albany and some difficulties discovered in the accounts, in consequence of which, the Bark supernded business today, for the purpose of instituting a thorough investigation into its affairs.

Anan Van Allen is now acting as Cashier.

The bills of the Bark are received as usual at par by all the other Banks in the city and are unity secured. The suspension, however, creates such excitement in town.

From Connecticut. New Haven, May 11.—The Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. TERRY, smaler ked for Washington last night on the steamer Onhawts.

Death of Lieut. Browns.

Philadelphia, May 11.—Lieut. J. Hogan
Browns died less night, on board the Receiving
Ship Priceton of which he was the Executive offer

Lepertant from missouth.

St. Louis May 12 - The city was the scene fapother horrible tragedy inst night. A'out six object a large body of Home Gus de entered th city through Fifth street, from the arctical, where her had been chlored during the day, and farn so of Fifth screet parties smooth to

Part of the rear company unmentarly termed and fired upon the crowd, and the smole contain was instantly in confusion, be sking their ranks, and downarding their musical downarding their musical down for row dime and among the people on the addownies. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the fulless flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences. The utmost contastion and consternation prevailed, specialo a deeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops scores of people must have been kined. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed and several woulded.

the lower wards, even under escort. They all gave their parole under protest.

All good citizens depressate the action of lawless parties, and blame the troops for indiscriminate firing.

In order to aliay the excitement and restore confidence, General Hanner has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the state which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve posce, calling on the people and public authorities to ald him in the discharge of his duties. He says the military force under his command will be used only at the last everemely, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but states that the public pace must be preserved, and the lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city; but to avoid all cause for undue exin the city; but to avoid all cause for undue ex citement, if called upon to aid the local authori

in the city of called upon to aid the local authorities, will see the reguest army in preference to the militia. In accordance with this proclamation a batallion of regulars has been sent to the city and placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to act as a military police corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days, and several innocent Germans have been shot in the streets. The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens.

Another commotion was created on the reception of a dispatch, stating that a large ferce of volunteers had left this city for Jefferson. The powder recently purchased here was immediately sent into the country, and the State Trasury removed to a piace of security. About 1,000 Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[SIXTH DAY.]

Montgomery, May 4.—Congress met today at noon. Secrecy was reasoned from a bit 1, adding to the military establishment of the Confederate States one regiment of Zouaves.

A resolution extending the provisions of the resolution of the 4th of March, in relation to patents, so as to include all the slaveholding states, and allow them to fire cavests with the Atterney General, was also made public.

Nothing else of interest transpired. SEVENTII DAY.

Montgomery, Ala., May 6, 1861.—Congress met today at noon. The following is a portion of an act passed in secret session and the secrecy re-

an act passed in secret session and the secrety removed:—
An Act Recognizing the Existence of War hetween the United Statel and the Confiderate
States and Prize Goods.
Whereas, the earnest efforts made by this government to establish friendly relations between the
governments of the United States and the Confeder
ate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement
between the two governments up a principles of
right, justice, equality and good faith have proved
mavailing, by reason of the refusal of the governmoavailing, by reason of the refusal of the govern-ment of the United States to hold any intercourse with the comm isstoners appointed by this government for the purpose aforesaid, &c., &c.

Src. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commensions or letters of marque and general reprisal in such form as he shall think proper under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United States, and of the citizens and inhabitants of the states and territories thereof, except the states and territories heretofore named; except the states and territories heretofore named rovided that vessels of the citizens or inhabi-is of the United States now in the ports of the federate States, except such as have been since the 11th of April last, or may hereafter be in the service of the government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days, after the publication of this act, to leave said ports and reach their des-

atgomery, Ala., May 11.—Mr. BROOKS, esissipot, reported a bill establishing a Pa-fice. (They wish to secure a patent for their

nevel treason)
Toe Congress went into secret session. Subsequently the secreey was removed from the message of the President, communicating a copy of a letter addressed by Hon, John A. Campenin, formerly Judge of the United States Susreme Court, to Hen. Judge of the United Staves Supreme Court, to Hee, Ww. H. Skwane, peeding the negotiations with the Commissioners at Washington. Judge Campenia acted as a voluntary inter-mediator between the two parties to prevant a collision, and charges Mr. Skwane with gross duplicity.

Another message was also communicated by the President, recognizing Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN as a Commissioner from North Carolina, and conveying the assurance that that state would co-operate with the Confederacy.

Mr. CLINGMAN was invited to take a seat in the public and secret sessions, and to participate in the discussions.

discussions.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment by the Southern Confederacy of the South Carolina troops under General Brauescand.

Many appointments of judges and marshals were then confirmed by the Congress.

From Binghamton, N. Y.

Biogham'on, N. Y., May 11.—The Third Company of the Broome County Volunteers, under compand of Capt. Peres Jav, took their departure for Elmira today. They were addressed by Hon. Basics. S. Domisson. Five thousand people ad-sembled to witness the proceedings.

From Boston. Bostom, May 11.—An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochitmate water from the city, by breaking open the main corduit near Newton lower falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason alls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the ma work being too strong for the implements used.

From Buffalo. Buffulo, May 11.—Six companies of volun-ters wit for the rendeavons at Emire, this after-non. Buffulo has so far sent to camp ten compa-

Pennsylvania Troops, . Harrisburg, May 12.—There was a grand review at York today. The Governor and many members of the Legislature were present. There members of the Legislature were present. There were five regiments on the ground.

31 freight cars with rough seats for the soldlery, are immediately opposite Harrisburg, on the Northern Central Rairoad, and 22 at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate transmission of teness in here beddies. are evidently intended for the inneclate trans-mission of troops in large bodies.

An attempt was made today to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles this side of Baitmore. It was detected before such injury was done. Great indignation prevailed.

Ccl. Anderson, Mrs. Lincoln and Suite. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Philadelphia, May 11 .- Col. ANDERSON and rs. Lincoln and suite, arrived here last night. The grand evation to Col. Annunson fully equals

Col. Andreson was drawn in a barouche by four white horses, over the principal streets to Independence Hall, accompanied by two Regiments of Infentry, Col. Drue's and Col. Moontan's—and a company of Cavalry of the Black Huzzars.

At Independence Hall Col. Assumes held a public reception, the military resing, and subsequently escorted him to the Continental Hotel.

The Reported Negro Insurrection in Cwen

County, Ky., &c.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 11.—The reported negro insurrection in Owen and Gailatin counties, Ky., criginated, as follows:—One lady met two negroes armed, when she went and told her minister that the negroes were arming. He at once spread the alarm. There was considerable excitement in Boone county, opposite this place, last night. The military were under arms waiting for the signal gue to render assistance.

Sita Percenta L. Mari I. Server ship K. R. F. et al. R. B. et al. L. Server I. S. Server I. L. Server I. S. S eth-coast and ports of flexible, as in this eventual.

The elisan active due and to day for flour when it sheep, the two firmer for England and the latter pointing by for New York.

The minest traveure shipped today shows the effect of the war ness, and the apportence that privaters may intercept the California strainer in the Gulf of Mexico.

Exchanges on New York is at 5 a 6 per cent, premium, Money is pienty at the ordinary races.

The Uokon spirit is thoroughly aroused by the war ness.

war news.
In this city (San Francisco) the Republican party is taking advantage of the spirit to bring out a parazan ticket for the municipal election, which is to come off on the 22d inst., hoping to notice enturing the first the Parazar party, which to come off on the 22d tast, hoping to nacte entan-siasm enough to defaut the People's party, which has so long been in power. The people's organ-ation, however, have possed resolutions quite as strong as the Republicans in favor of giving sun-port to the Administration in all efforts to preserve the Union.

A Union meeting without destinction of party, has also been called, which promises to be a mon-ster demonstration.

ter demonstration.

The few sympathizers with secession are very

ster demonstration.

The few sympathizers with secession are very quiet under an intolerant sentiment against them.

At Sacramento last evening, during a public reception of Senator Laviam, some parties cheered for JETTERSON DAVIS, which produced a row, alse tended with the drawing of weapons and the injury of several persons, when the police interfered and restored order.

Many Union clubs have been formed at San Francisco, and all the principal towns which repudiate the idea that Californis can occupy a neutral position between the North and the South in the war. The Logislative Assembly have reconsidered the vote which defeated the bill, calling a Congressional election on the 20th of May, and passed it by a large majority. The prospect is that the Senste will concur, and that Californis will be represented in the House of Representatives, as well as the Senate, during the extra secsion of Congress.

Collector Washington, of San Francisco, has been presented with a service of plate, valued at \$2,000 by the subordinates in the Custom House. He improved the occasion to write a long letter on national affairs, sympathizing with the secsal mists.

It is believed the Emericanness Democrats of the ate, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000 voters, will take the same position, which renders fusion with the Douglas tee more difficult than ever. The secession flags on the United States Marshal's office at San Francisco have been hauled down.

Twenty five members of the Independent National Guards have made a tender of their services to Gen. Suwer, in the event of any necessity of additional troops in the Fort, which, however, is not in eight of Laviers & Current, died at San Francisco in his 20th year, of typhoid fever.

The Chairman of the Brackinamor State Central Committee, in obedience to a letter signed by 100 Brackinspire politicians, has califed a meeting of the Committee May Tth, at San Francisco.

Committee, in obedience to a letter signed by 100 BERGRINGHOE politicians, has called a meeting of the Committee May 7th, at San Francisco.

The Douglas Committee meet at the same time and place, and the majority of the Breckinridge politicians are for consolidation of the two parties. The scheme is regarded by Douglas men in this city as totally imperate above.

The Santa Clara land troubles remain unsettled, and there seems to be a probability that the Governor will soon call out the midita from 600 to 1,000 strong. Very serious troubles are apprehended from this course. The settlers are represented to number 700 men, mostly aimed, though imperating, and determined to fight rather than be ejected.

At a meeting held in Roxbury, Mass, on Thursday last, for the purpose of making provision for the families of the absent volunteers. Mr. EVERETT made a touching appeal for the loved ones who remained at home, and spoke nobly in support of the Union.

He said that the war, for a long time secretly He said that the war, for a long time secretly prepared for, has been openly commenced by the South, by the seizure of the undefended forts, arsenals, dockyards, mints, and custom houses of the United States; and the plander of the public property contained in them, in flagrant violation of the law of the land. But even these acts of treason and rebellion—for such they are—are thrown into the shade by that must readle, entrares upon the that of the that unutterable outrage upon the flag of the Union, at Fort Sumter (a fort which no more Vork or Massachusetts), which has ralled twenty millions of freemen as one man to its

defense:
Following up the unrighteous war thus inaugurated, a formidable military force, portions
of which have been long organized and trained,
which have been long organized and trained, is now advancing on Washington, under a most able and energetic leader, who has the eath of God upon his conscience to support the Constitution, as a Senator of the United States, an office which he has not resigned. If possible he means to capture, and failing that, to lay in ashes, the city baptized with the sacred name of the Father of his Country, the capital of the Union, the reat of its groverament, the depository of its archives, and as such the heart, if I may so say, of the body positic.

In this state of things, the President of the United States has called upon the people to rally to the rescue of the national capital, and to the defense of the government of the counnow advancing on shington, under to the defense of the government of the country, and the summons has been obeyed, with an a acrity and unanimity that know no parallel in our history; and the volunteers of Massachusetts have been the first in the field.

of all ranks, professions and trades, went with unhesitating promptitude, and they have left their families behind them.

These families must not suffer in the absence of their heads and supporters. The government will, no doubt, compensate its defenders as liberally as the nature of the case admits. But the soldier's pay is no adequate substitute for the earnings of a prosperous Kvelihood, even in the humbler branches of industry. The deficiency must be made up by the public mu-nificence and private charity of those who were left behind.

On the last anniversary of our mational in-

On the last anniversary of our mational in-dependence I claimed, before my fellow citizens, that the people of the United States under our constitution enjoyed a degree of social and in-tellectual happiness unparallelled in the history

of the world.

No longer ago than the 13th of last November, Mr. STEPHENS of Geergia, now Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, in a speech at Milledgeville, declared that the present government of the United States, "comes nearer the objects of all good government than any other on the face of the earth." He prenounced it "a model republic, the lest that the history of the world gives us any account of," and he of the world gives us any account of;" and he asked in triumph: "Where will you go, following the sun in his circuit round the globe, to find a government that better protects the liberties of the people, and secures to them the bless-

ties of the people, and secures to them the blessing, which we enjoy?"

I will only say an present, that this monstrous pretended right of "secession," though called a "reserved right," is notoriously newhere expressly reserved in the Constitution, although every one feels that nothing but an express reservation, in the plainest terms, would be a sufficient cround for claiming, such a start be a sufficient ground for claiming such a stu-

be a sufficient ground for claiming such a sta-pendous power.

The Constitution does expressly delegate to the United States all the powers of a sovereign State with respect to international and inter-state affairs; the whole war powers, and distinct-ly provides that no state shall keep troops or ships of war, or issue letters of marque, or ea-ter into any treaty or confederation; and jet in the face of this express delegation of powers to the United States, and their express prohibi-tion to the states, the seceding states have in-dertaken to exercise them all; have entered into a "confederation," raised an army, issied letters of marque and reprisal, and plunged into into a "confederation," raised an army, issted letters of marque and reprisal, and plunged into a war against the Government, which every officer and magistate among them was under each to support, and all in virtue of having first uttered the magic words "we secode." The history of the world does not furtish another such monstrous usurpation!

I have been pointed at for years as the friend of the South. For maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights, I have suffered no small portion of obligue, and sacrificed the fasmall portion of obliquy, and sacrificed the fa-ver of a large portion of the community in

which I was born.
I was willing, while this ill starred movement was conined to the states of the x-treme South, that they should go in peace. This course, I thought, would retain the lorder states, and bring back the seceders in a der states, and bring back the seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with their burdensome ar d perilous experiment. Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the administration. Hat the South has willed it otherwise. She has struck a particidal blow at the heart of the Ution; and to sustain her in this unnatural and unrighteous war, is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent and see this maintle framework of government, the nodest

ditions of the government; unsupported by a ningle authority among the framers of the Constitution, and epiphatically denounced by Mr. Madison, their yeader and chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN. -INCT. DENTS OF THE VOYAGE .- The Great Eastern reached this port on Saturday last at about half past ten o'clock A. M., thus making her second trip from England in nine days and

thirteen hours. She left Milford Haven on the evening of Wednesday, May first. The number of her passengers was small in consequence of the ong uncertainty as to her departure. On Sunday night half the Atlantic had been crossed without a roll of the ship, though several large vessels had passed, tossing about with considerable violence by the sea; but this gentle rage of the ocean produced no perceptible effect upon the Great Eastern.

On Monday, however, a change took place in the temper of the weather. At 4 in the morning, a strong Southerly gale sprang up, which increased in severity till 8 o'clock, when it became almost a hurricane. The ship now began to roll in a manner the officers naver anticipated. So confident had everybody been in regard to her steadiness in all weather, that the usual precautions had not been taken in securing furniture and other moveables. The result was that the large tables in the saloons, which had not been screwed down, were all overturned and piled up with chairs and lounges in broken mass. Sofas, with their occupants, started off on sliding expeditions about the cabin, and one passenger, careless of his balance, was thrown some distance with such violence, as to break away part of the bannister of the stair case against which he fell. Notwithstanding, the passengers did not suffer much discomfort, for, with all the vessels rolling, the motion was so free from sudden shocks, that no person found difficulty in accom modating bimself to it.

Early on this Monday afternoon, one of the heavy chain-ranges, which held the gaff of the foremast in its place, broke in two, leaving the huge spar nearly ansupported on one side. This chain is supposed to have been ill adjusted, and also to have been so weakened from rust as to render it unequal to the great strain. The gaff, some eighteen hundred weight, began to sway back and forth with each lurch of the ship, and soon flew through the air at full swing, a long iron chain which hung from its end, like a long whip lash, snapping through the rigging, and doing considerable damage. It cut in and out fearfully among the ropes, and also endangered one of the large smokefurmels, against which it was flung each minnte with immense force. Several of the sky lights of the grand saloon were broken in by the fragments of the rigging which fell upon

All the ladies were invited to withers w from the saloon, lest they might suffer in case the smoke-funnel (which passes through it) was torn away. Soon, however, the gaff was secured and lowered, and the furniture set to rights and fastened down. To prevent further mishaps with the masts, the five remaining gaffs were lowered. To do this the mote effectually, the ves ol was turned from her course, and brought head to wind. With this change, the quiet of the four preceding days was at once restored. But soon the direct course was again tried at half speed, but with an unlucky result. The ship was struck by a heavy sea, which knocked one of the main gaffs compictely out of its place and left it dangling by its chains. But this was in time secured, and the ship was again put off its course, with the same success as before. But this was not the last accident. Just as one of the remaining gaffs began to be lowered, it broke loose, and fell from its place to the deck, senger, at Chambersburg, Penn.: splintering a companion-way and breaking several dining saloon sky-lights. And a yet more got entangled in a tackle and suffered a serious fracture of the leg. The passengers made up a subscription for him of \$200.

The Great Eastern passed through this storm, however, without injury, save the unimportant ones mentioned. The engines continued to work admirably. There was no strain or displacement perceptible in her most delicate works. The gale rose to its height on the afternoon of Monday. In the evening the gale decreased, and at night nothing was left but a clear, fresh breeze. On Wednesday, thick fogs compelled a considerable diminution of speed, and on Thursday it was necessary to stop several times altogether for soundings. On Friday again all was clear, and a fair run made. On Saturday morning, daybreak, Long Island shore was visible. A boat had been expected off Montauk Point, with instructions as to whether the vessel should go through Long Island Sound, or by way of Sandy Mook; but none being met there, Capt. Thomson pushed on in the regular course. At noon Sandy Beck was reached. Here, for the first time, a pilot boat appeared. The low water at the bar detained the ship till yesterday morning. The passengers were brought in by a tug boat in the afternoon and landed at the barge office about 6 e'clock P. M. While passing up the Bay, the steamer Alabama, with the Vermont troops for the South, was met and saluted with intensely vigorous cheers.

The following table gives the distances made

| Miles | Miles | Miles | State | Stat

Yester lay morning the Great Eastern moved up from the South Bay, and was awaited by clowds on either shore. Rousing salutes from the forts greeted her. At half past 11 o'clock sie anchoped off in the stream, opposite Chambers' street. She is expected to remain at her present anchorage till about 2 P. M. tolay, when she will move up to her old dock at Hammond street. She brings 61 first-class passengers, 16 second-class, and 13 third-class. The consumption of coal during the passage of the Great Eastern, was from 159 to 295 tons

Fort Sumter.

The Rochester Union publishes a statement which not only vindicates Colonel GARDINER, Major ANDERSON's predecessor at Fort Moultrie rom the charge of treachery brought against im, but fastens it upon FLOYD, and, if possible, places his conduct in a still more infamous light. Before he was transferred from Fort Sloultrie, Colonel Gardiner repeatedly called on Floyd for more men and provisions, but could not get them. Justead, an installment of workmen were sent, ostensibly to repair F Sumter, but really to weaken it. Col GARDINER, meanwhile managed to get months provisions thrown into the fort without FLOYD's knowledge, through the influence of Commissary-General TAYLOR, and the Socretary of War, finding how impracticable a man he had placed in charge of the fort, ordered him away, and sent ANDERSON in his place whose sympathies with the South he considered sufficiently strong to sake the surrender clademand inevitable. How FLOYD miscalculated events have shown; but for the ability to held out so long, ANDERSON was indubted to the finesse practiced by GARDERSO. months provisions thrown into the fort without

SECOND TROUBLE AND LAND WITHOUT BUT AND A SHIP OF THE WITHOUT AND A SHIP OF THE WITHOUT AND A SHIP OF THE WAY AND A SHIP OF THE WAY

EFFECT OF THE WAS IN ENGLASD.—1... English papers by the late arrivals exhibit in a straking light the rulnous depression of trade there, owing to the prospect of civil war in the United States. ONLY ONE PARTY .- At the Providence, R. I.

Municipal election, on Wednesday, all the for-mer incumbents were re-elected without o, po-sition, on the nomination of a Union Convention, composed of men of all political parties.

CLESSS. LIKE CHICKENS, COME HOME.— Rev. Mr. Pitts, of Nashville, Tenn., prayed last Sunday that God would "smite the North with His direct curses, explode their forts, and

sweep their fleets from the face of the ocean." Ms. Bottiesy, the solitary faithful [Union Member of Congress from the second states, has arrived in Washington from Louisiana. He reports that the Union sentiment in his state is

very strong. "How DESADELL IT WOULD BE to live without men !" exclaimed a young girl, with tears in her eye, on hearing that another valued friend had volunteered, and might never come

THE MERCHANTS OF CLEVELAND, N. Y. have agreed to close their stores at half-past even o'clock in the evening, to give their clerks an opportunity to engage in drilling ex-percises and preparations for any emergency that may arise demanding their services in a military

BALLOONS FOR THE WAR. - JOHN LA MOUN TAIN, the aronaut, has offered his services, for the purpose of reconnoitering during the present ear. The utility of these modern appliances in warfare, was proved in the late Italian cam-

THE "PET LAMBS," is the soubriquet by which the New York Fire Zouaves are now favorably known in Washington. They are fast improv-ing in discipline, and their officers predict that the "Pet Lambs" will make their mark in the military history of the country.

Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, writes to his brother in Washington, expressing the opinion that Kentucky will go out of the Union, and asserts his determination to die in his tracks before he will surrender his posi-tion as a Union man or desert his business. THE TEACHERS of the schools in Oswege

THE TEACHERS of the schools in Oswege have raised the sum of \$117 for the Oswego Volunteers. They have expended the money in the purchase of revolvers, which are to be presented to the volunteers who are graduates of the schools of the city.

A CLERGYMAN near Baton Rouge, La., having recently expressed some ambiguous Union. ing recently expressed some ambiguous Union desires in a prayer was tried before a Vigilano Committee and it was only at the intercession of his wife that he was let off with the privilege of leaving town in twenty four hours.

POWDER IS SCARCE NOW.—Cannet saltpetre be again made at Santa Cave in Jackson county? also at the cave on the Tennessee river in Marshall county? These caves should at once be investigated and saltpetre made, if possible.—Huntsville, Ala. Advocate.

THE DEMOCRAT A SMALL weekly newspaper, ublished at Nichelasville, Ky., was mebbed in Saturday night. It is stated that the Democrat was conducted by two Ohioans, who had, by their Union sentiments, made them-selves offensive to some secessionists in that TRAITOR PARADOXES .- While the editorial

columns, of the southern papers, teem with accounts of the most perfect unanimity in the rebel army, the advertising portion of the At-lanta (Ga.) Intelligencer contains lists of re-wards for deserters, in one case for 15 from a single regiment. A LEADING mercantile house in Philadel-

A LEADING increastile house in Fallacelphia, that has always endeavored to stand well with the Seth recently received the following letter from a debtor in Louisiana.

"Our note to you for \$10,000, due this day, will not be paid. We have lent the money to the Confederate States, and you may go to——." Ex-GOVERNOR GORMAN, is to head a regiment from Minuesota. He was, and is a Demo-crat, an ex-member of Congress. He is the Majer Gorman of the Indiana Volunteers, who brought on the action at Buena Vista, afterwards joined General Scott, and was engaged in most of the Valley of Mexico.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF

THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by

the Rev. C. Weizer, to the German Reformed Mes

A BENEFACTRESS. had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," 'Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no oneer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse. the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a

ing," there will be a coming. Nature and Human So dety are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent. Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentle-En! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there any thing improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her himble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactores our little one ever enjoyed her dating parents not excepted, Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Ster" to say, "A BLESING ON MES, WINSLOW"-for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colle-ing and teething stege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less, Away with your "Cordial," "Paregerie," "Props," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which

and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant

A PERFECT CHARM. does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural eleep, from which it awakes in-vigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of discusse incident to the period of testing, such as Dysentery,

Diarriera, Wind, Colie, &c., &c., we have never at

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE Beston Christian FREEMAN.

Mas. Winslow's Southing Syrup-Are all the mothere who read the Freeman acquainted with this artiwhich we have advertised for the last few months We would by no means re-camment any kind of medicine which, we did not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge: in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infau troubled with colle pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugsing infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest that consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly untural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button," And during the process of tecthing its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers as, they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consid-

erations whatever.
We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of ou eaders who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a we man of long experience as a norse and Female Physi

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP & mre & regulate the Bowels. Orders are coming to every day from Brugglets i all parts of the country, "Send me more of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Millions of hottles of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH BG SYRUP are sold every year in the United Dis. New Yerk, is on the outside wrapper, and by Druggists throughout the world.

DON'T LET THE ENERY GET THE START OF Don't Let THE ENEMY GRY THE START OF YOU. - Rev. Mr. BEATTE or the Bethel, at Cleveland, Onic, presented a revolver to one of the soldiers of the Seventh Legiment, before his departure, with the following injunction: "If you get in a tight place and have to use it, ask God's blessing, if you have time, but be sure and not let your memy get the best of you. You can say amen after you shoot."

Too Much Beans .- One of the Missouri rolunteers writes from the camp of his regi-ment to a friend in St. Louis: "Polot bread and beans are very good for a limited number of meals, say two hundred, but as a steady diet, cause indigestion."

Mr. Sparrowonass's Resolution.—Mr. Sparrowonass recently joined the "Home Guard" at Yorkers, New York, and said in a speech that "it is understood that the Home Guard is not to go to the wars, and not to leave Yorkers except in case of invasion."

TRANSFERRING THE WORK.—At the late session of the Wyoming (N. Y) Conference, the following substitute was offered and passed, instead of a resolution to adopt the report of last

Whereas, Divine Providence has taken the work of emancipation into his own hands, therefore
Resolved, That we stand still and see the salvation of God.

LEAD IN "SMALL PACKAGES."—A southern gentleman, on the occasion of the seizure of the steamer Hillman, at Cairo, was very anxious to ascertain if the lead—large quantities of which wee piled upon the levee—was to be held back as contraband. He was informed that it was hereafter to be issued to disuniential in small problems.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

A terrible boiler explosion took place last week on the Michigan Southern railroad, near Chicago. As the lecomotive and passenger train was in full speed, the whistle sounded for train was in full speed, the whistle sounded for the brakes to be put down, and just as the speed was checked the boiler exploded, tearing away the "crown sheet." The effects of the explosion were terrific. The heavy machine, weighing twenty-three tons, by the downward and lifting force leaped bod by from the track into the air, turned a summersault and landed reversed and bottom side up a distance of three hundred and hitty-four feet from where the accident took place. The engineer was thrown high in the air and fell senseless but was not dangerously injured. His two assistants were usually killed. Fortunately the passengers escaped with only a few bruises. scaped with only a few bruises

Union PRAYER MEETINGS have been estab-

WHOLESALE

PRICES CURRENT.

Reported for the A. Y. Sun

MONDAY MAY 13, 1861. ASHES-100 1be LUMBER.

DRUGS AND DYES.

Aloes, per 1b. 9 — 4 — 45

Alom. 9 — 4 — 45

Ball. Copavia. 40 — 4 — 45

Brimst evoil. 2 2 — 3 — 35

Do. ft. suip. — 4 — 3 — 35

Borax, ref. ... II 4 — 17

Campr.er.lb. 33 — 5 — 52

Cham no. lb. 30 — 52

Cham no. lb. 30 — 52

Cham no. lb. 30 — 52

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Vermil. b. 45 — 6 — 6

Oil Cassia... 2 60 @ 2 75 Oil Lemon.. 2 60 @ 2 75 Oil Lemon... 2 60 @ 2 75 PLASTER PARIS. Wh.&b.No. 2 47 - 62 625 Calcined bbl1 00 - @1 25

DYE WOODS. Camwood 5 00 70 Pustic Cu... 29 a = 83 Do. Marc'o...17 05a 18 00 Logw'd. 11ou. 14 00 a = — Do. St. Dom. 13 00 @13 50 FEATHERS. SALTPETRE-D.

HIDES. HOPS.

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